INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

Speech of Mr. J. II. von Hasseln upon As-

I thank you most sincerely, brethren

good we expect to do will be measured by the zeal and energy we employ in performing it; and I now ask the co-p-

eration of every earnest temperance

worker that we may be enabled to in-crease the good and benefit more than

ever before. A good Son of Temperance can work in different ways. First, by

securing new members to the Division.

Secondly, by attending the meetings regularly, and by using his influence

there are other ways in which he can work, but which are seldom ever ex-

A LETTER FROM TEXAS.

A Former South Carolinian Ecviews an

WEBBERVILLE, Texas, Sept. 20.

Editor Anderson Intelligencer: In your issue of August 28th, under the heading, "A Truthful Man Tells the Truth About Texas," I noticed a letter State to a niece of Prof. DuPree, of Starkville, Miss., wherein occurs such an utter "Truthful," that I am not a little surprised to see it so readily sanctioned by a paper, on which I have long depended hope you will give it space in your valuable paper. The dominant incentive which prompts the making of this reply is, that I am a native of South Carolina, though having lived in Texas for the past man's letter has thrown them, by pointing ont his inconsistencies and bringing plain facts to light, which I can and will substantiate by good and responsible

Our contemporary opens his list of objections to Texas' by complaining of "times," "scarcity of writing material and opportunity of mailing letters," &c. abundant here as anywhere on the face of ne in useful employment, and not by our brothers of the old States. As for writing material and mailing a letter, it is just as easy here as elsewhere, for the every town and most settlements of the street peddlers grow fat from the enor-

But he goes on, "I don't know what to say about Texas." Here he speaks the truth, though unintentionally. He conone month, and during that time have traveled over all the northern, central and western part." This includes an and western part." This includes an 50 years—an old veteran—whose wife is area of 158,214 square miles, and to have as perfect specimen of thriftiness, tidytraveled over this space in 30 days, he must have made a daily journey of 5,103 miles, or have moved at the rate of 212 cord. It is a mystery to me how a man can travel at that rate and then give an impartial account of the country passed "truthful man." He adds, "I have as yet found no modern paradise." This displays a want of refinement and a base. Irving spoke of the scenery of Texas as the most beautiful he had ever beheld. William Cullen Bryant spoke of our prairies as "the unshorned fields, rich and beautiful, for which the speech of England has no name." Now these eminent men's authority is certainly to be preferred to one who displays so little lover of nature, this is indoed a dreamland, and to rise when all these hills and mountains and plains are flushed with the splendors of the earliest dawn; to by a simple change of locality. But he who were once fast trav cotton fields, while scarlet flowers class the gliding feet; to watch the purple wraiths of rain haunting the silvery fairness of the particolored hills; to feel the living light of the cloudless day beat as with a million pulses; to go out into the luster of the night aflame with astral splendors, until the dark still plains and deep and darker valleys blaze like a phosphorescent sea; to breathe the wondrous air, soft as the first impassioned kisses of young love, and rich as wine with delicious cdors of a world of flowors; these are our joys, never tasted in other climes, and these our advantages never known save neath the sunny skies and broad blue vault of Texas.

"The land is rich, cheap and bound loss," says he, and so far he is the "truthful man," but forfeits all claims to the title in the succeeding sentence: "but subject to visitations of grasshoppers and drouth." . This is a malicious fabrication of his own invention, for the grasshoppers have never damaged our crops, and this being the first drouth we have ever had, and it is hy no means confined to Texas, since the statistics show that it has been an unusually dry year through-out the whole of the United States; our crops, 'tis true, have suffered considerably from the dry weather, but they have by no means been a total failure, in proc of which I will cite a few instan which are by no means exceptions: A of cotton of 500 pounds each, and 500 bushels of corn from his crop this year, notwithstanding the drouth. Another case is of a man who once lived in the town of Anderson, but who has recently moved to Texas, has made 35 bushels of corn to the acre, it being planted without orly six furrows to each row. These six furrows includes all the work the corn received. He also planted and worked the cotton in a similar manner, and has made three-fourths of a bale per acre. A gin in this community has ginned 1050 bales of cotton, the furthest bale being it is the country he describes, why does brought 11 miles. We use no guano in making our crops. The majority of the such heathens, why does he desire to people don't know what it is; they would bring his intelligent (?) family among drum a man out of the country for bringing the stinking stuff in the range of their nasal organs, should any one be so rash as to invade the State with a sample

water from creeks and rivers and ponds for miles." In some instances this is water can be obtained in any part of the of its readers. State at a mean depth of 30 feet, and those who do haul their water do so becausthey are but temporary inhabitants, and even these to not haul water over one mile, for common sense teaches then that it is far more economical to dig s well that will afford an abundance of fresh, pure water, than to be harrassed with hauling it from a creek or river (for there are no ponds) a mile or more dis-

and small inconvenient houses, but further on adds, "Lumber is comparatively as cheap here as in Mississippi." This

within itself is a contradictory statement, timber can be shipped here from other States and sold as cheap as in a country which grows it. The truth is patent that the gentleman has made a false statement, and that there is as fine timber in

Texas as anywhere in the world. He complains of the "people" and the society," which calls to mind a whole family who recently left the State from the same objection, and being encamped in Arkansas one evening, on their way back, the lady (?) was asked by a gentleman, who had visited the camp soon had to Texas. She replied, "I can't swallow the tarnal society," and immediately yelled out at one of her children: "git out'en that frying-pan with yer feet, yer infernal hog-eyed devil, er I'll smasl yer goard-head inter jelly with this bread Now, I don't wonder at such people finding objections to the society, but I do wonder at their arrogant presumption.

which he next speaks of as not being worth the name, I have only this to say : if his compositions and statements are a specimen of the Mississippi scholarship and religeon, I thank God that we have better, and religion that allows its votaries to utterly disregard truth as his certainly does, is by no means a desirable plendid colleges and seminaries and churches all over the State, and, besides this, we have a good school law that prochildren at the expense of the State, and there is not a community in the State without at least one organized church in

esty, morality and liberality; he wears

people in our midst, but coming to Texas

did not make them so. Women who are

they came here. A leopard cannot

change his spots, neither can the scum of

creation be metamorphosed into an ur-

says, "I have not seen a pretty woman in

and may easily be found. It seems as if

Gov. Pickens met with no difficulty in

finding one, at least, at whose shrine of

beauty he was ever a devoted worshiper.

Now, if this distinguished gentleman's

taste has any weight, it certainly places

us in the ascendancy as to pretty women. It was asked of me, by a lady of South

Carolina, a few years ago, while on a visit to that State, "how the ladies of

Texas dressed in regard to fashion,"

seeming to have the opinion that they were at best ten or fifteen years behind

time. She was an intelligent lady, too.

formed her that they kept time with the

facilions as much so as in South Carolina

It is reported that the Dallas Commercia

received news of A. T. Stewart's death

one hour and fifty-eight minutes before

he died. Now, if we keep up with the

news of the day at this rate, does it not

look reasonable that our women will not

He spoke of the "cow boy" as the mos

contemptible specimen of humanity in

the world. He certainly did not expect

zing glasses, &c., and if he terms a gen-

erous spirit, brave heart and a wild, ro-

mantic life, contemptible, then we have

an erroneous conception of the term. Their lives have been spent on the fron-

tier, away from society and the arbitre-

ments of conventionalism; their cattle

are their only companions; the broad

night. They know no fear, and _cneath

their rough exterior beats as tender and

noble heart as ever throbbed in the boson

It is strange that this gentleman should conclude his letter by admonishing his

daughter to prepare for a life of hardship

and privations, for notwithstanding his

numerous objections to the State and its

I have not attempted in this to sper

of the greater advantage of Texas over

the old States, my object simply being to contradict the gentleman's statement and point out its falsity. I will, how-

ever, if the editor permits, communicate many facts to the INTELLIGENCE about

Texas, which will be of interest to some

- The copper ore discovered in Ashe county, N. C., in July last, is about to de

velop into a bonanza. A vein twenty feet

daily. This mine is in the northwest corn of Ashe county, where North Carolin Virginia and Tennessee almost join, and operated by Baltimore capitalists.

plains their only couch and the et'

blue canopy of heaven their co-

to find an "English swell," with quiz

be behind in matters of fashion?

and seemed to be surprised when I in

the State." Nevertheless they are here,

among others, to save men from ruin by liquor. It is not enough to bring a man who has been in the habit of intoxicating himself into the Division, administer the 'trifling' and "indolent." No gentleman, there, as at that period he is generally who has the merest spark of manhood in weak and easier indrenced by the ene his heart, would make such a remark, mies of our great cause, and more sustiments would forbear giving utterance to what his eyes could not but observe. ed. Then is the time for you to show But such is not the case. The women of him in every way that you are his friend. Encourage him dally. The path of soand spirited in conversation, and beautiful and attractive in appearance. They are, as a class, accomplished and tasty, the friends with whom he associates should be temperance people. In other words, take him by the hand and lead this vicinity, who has been in the State has reached that broad highway of sobriety where he can sustain himself by his own strength and defy and conquer all household; her rooms are models of white floors, snowy linen and shining worker you must have the cause at heart, furniture; her table is constantly loaded and always study how to promote its inwith delicacies and choice viands to tempt the appetite of an epicure; her kitchen gleams with the reflected rays of polished tinware and other cooking utensils, and

the members to the grave duties and responsibilities which are resting upon vision is in your hands for safekeeping. Guard it well; be not only faithful yourself, but see that others are, and if you are l'exas." His wife will attest to the fact with the Constitution, which you have all signed, to report such facts to the Division, which I know will always deal out justice and mercy to the erring indolent in Texas were indolent before

out Justice and mercy to the erring brother.

In reviewing the past labors of this Division I can only speak complimentary of them, as they have always been attended by the most beneficial results. How many men have we in this Division who were once fast travelling on the road who were once fast travelling on the road that leads to destruction, and by what means were they saved? This Division is certainly entitled to the thanks and everlasting gratitude of these men, of whom we have not a few in our midst. My name may also safely be placed upon that I shall never forget the debt I owe to this Division, and I think the least I can do toward paying it is to enlist myself with you in the ranks of the temperance army and help to put down that terrible foe to humanity—liquor. I that terrible foe to humanity-liquor. I always expect to be a member of this Division as long as it stands, and I look hopefully toward the future, feeling that ve are on the right track, and that we must surely win in the end.

Let us, therefore, act in unity; lot overy member do his whole duty; work wherever and whenever you and I can assure you that the harvest, which is partly being resped now, will be a large one. The results which are attained in this work will not be only for to-day, but will show it-

and power than I am possessed of. I have to state yet, and it affords me great pleasure to do so, that a great share of the credit for the good that has been accomplished is due to the lady members of this Division; and with their assistance in the future we are bound to suc-

In conclusion, I than's the officers and members of this Division for courtesies shown me while holding the offices of A. S. and W. A., and the officers of the Grand Division for the pleasant manner in which they have discharged their duties

many disadvantages, he is willing to "leave Mississippi" to live in Texas. If Forty miles in fifty minutes was the time made by a Virginia carrier-pigeon.
 Continued fine weather has removed all fears of a poor cotton crop in Georhe wish to come to it? And if we are

Corn is still selling in some portions of Morth Alabama at twenty cents per bushel.

— The Tuscaloosa (Ala.) Gasette tells of a negro who came out of the war with \$314 and Low owns a farm, stock, crop, etc., worth \$20,000—all made by legiti-

nate farming.

— It is stated that there are fifty-five

— It is stated that there are fifty-five authorized distillers in the small county of Gaston, North Carolina, and that the price of corn has gone up to ninety cents per bushel.

— Benjamin F. Butler, of Massachusetts, has been nominated for Governor by so many parties and factions that we cannot at present recall their names. It is enough to know that they all profess to be reformers. Their objective point is to roform the Republicans out of office; and for the purpose of accomplishing this grand feat, they have promised to reform almost everything that needs reforming. There is but one omission in their mosaic programme. They have not promised to reform Benjamin himself.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

COLORADO SHADOWS.

A Side of the Picture that is not Ofter Turned to the Public Gaze—A Few Large Fortunes Made, but Disappointment and Misery the Common Fate

Grand Worthy Patriarch, Officers and Mem-Denver Letter in St. Paul Pioncer-Press The mineral wealth stored away in the vast mountain ranges passing through the central and western portion of Colo-As it has been the custom for the newly elected Worthy Patriarch to make omesalutatory remarks upon his installarado is certainly very great—great, judging from indications upon the surface, far beyond the power of man to comprehend. this custom, which I think a proper one, I now do so, fully feeling, not only that

hend.
Commencing in the north, the rich placers and gold-bearing veins of Boulder and Central, with great fisaure veins of Georgetown, the silver queens, resources are to be found that will produce work for the present and future generations, as nothing short of centuries of hard labor can remove the precious metals stored away in the clefts of the flint-like rocks of these mountains. I am inadequate to the occasion, but also, that I am not as well qualified to fulfill this task as some of my predecessors were. I trust, therefore, that your criticisms will be as lenient as possible. me by electing me to the highest office in your gift, and I shall always endeavor to prove myself worthy of the trust you

away in the clefts of the flint-like rocks of these mountains.

Passing on to Leadville and vicinity, those vast deposits of carbonate of lead are found which are so rich in silver, and which, if they do not extend indefinitely into the earth as the fissure veins do, at least spread out over vast surfaces. From Leadville down the Arkansas valley indications could not be better, and the names of Cleora and Poncho Springs, as mining localities, are heard on all sides.

Passing still farther down the valley to Ouster county, that great mining camp of recent date is found, which is second only to Leadville in the excitement it only to Leadville in the excitement it caused and which it resembles somewhat in the nature of its mineral formation. This camp, Silver Cliff by name, so noted for its mineral found sticking even to the grass-roots, is situated in the beautiful Wet Mountain valley, and surrounded by thriving farms and stock ranches, presents a great contrast to other mining towns, which are usually exposed near the tops of black and barren mountain religies.

over the range, are to be found the world renowned Gunpision and San Juan countries, filled with their immense fis-sure veins, which will furnish work for untold generations of eager fortune

exposures of mineral wealth, backed by the marvelous stories from the assayers, of hundreds and even thousands of dollars to the ton, that can be taken from this to the ton, that can be taken from this "dirt," that men lose their senses, lose their power of calculating, and spend years of their lives and thousands of their accumulated capital, to reap?—what a fortune much greater than the one put in? Not by a legitimate business, excepting in a very few cases.

Let us see, judging by the only criterion we have—the past—what the relative chances for small capitalists and laboring men are in mining as compared with

100,000 men prospecting in Colorado this summer. These men do not waste their time, but work hard from early morning until late at night climbing and morning until late at night climbing and tramping over the roughest of country, and digging in the hardest of ground. Led on and on by the wildest of enthusiasm from one place to another, now in one locality where a rich strike is reported—then over the mountains to the next place, where a fortune is sure for any one that comes—but it turns out about the same in each case; it is disappointment everywhere.

top a moment to view but one of the ing into the distant past, show plainly enough that he has not struck "pay dirt." This lone man as he sits there in the approaching darkness appears to be in every way in sympathy with surrounding nature. The black and ragged rocks rise thousands of feet upon either side, while, scattered over them, the scrub pines ing waters of the creek. In the back-ground, up the canon, is en impenetra-ble blackness, while over load from ridge to ridge the threatening clouds are arched. With one exception the scene is one which Ruskinso aptly calls mountain gloom. This exception is a cloud of the which are attained in this work will not be only for to-day, but will show itself in future generations, who will look back with thankfulness to their forementers for having so early and so earnestly engaged themselves in so glorious a cause.

I shall not attempt to say anything about the virtues of temperance and its blessings, as there are men here who can do so with much more eloquence and power than I am possessed of.

which Ruskinso aptly calls mountain gloom. This exception is a cloud at one side of the gorge brilliantly illuminated by the setting sun, and from which is thrown a single stream of light across the valley, touching the hair and fore-head of the miner, and bringing out his features in strong relief. Let us hope the miner's gloom has an invisible stream of light across its dark track in the shape of some pleasant memory of the past. The old man probably knows there is but one bonanza for ten thousand prospect. one bonanza for ten thousand prospec-tors. Still, with that fascination which leads on the gambler, and against far more fearful odds, he will try it again. To-morrow he will perhaps cross over the mountains to Leadville; and as the chances are ninety-nine to one that he will not strike, he will either get out of the mountains, add one more silent sleepers, not covered by the sod, resting in the carbonate camp's city of the dead, or, if he has friends, be one of

the scores shipped East for a final resting place. One hundred thousand prospectors the mountains, one-quarter of them in and around Leadville and Ten Mile; thousround Leadville and Ten Mile; thou-sands upon thousands of prospect holes, and less than fifty paying raines in this locality; thousands of holes around Silver Cliff, and half a dozen paying mines—these are facts the prospector does not appreciate until it is too late. In the first place the vein is to be

found. That may be comparatively easy, but will it pay to work it? is the important question. If it will pay, has the miner the capital to develop it? Suppose a vein a few inches thick running through solid rock; it costs from \$25 to \$50 per foot to run a shaft or tunnel to take out the ore. This ore after shipment, milling and other expenses, will ordinarily just about clear the cost. There are scores of mines that are considered good strikes that turn out just this way

or much worse.

Where is the money made then in mining? We know and see many who make their fortunes, both miners and capitalists; but let us ask gain is it done legitimately? Do they take the money they have obtained from the earth? or oes it come from farms, factories, work-hops and other Eastern industries ? The prospector makes a strike; does he work mines were making bis mine? No; he has tried that and Northern Pacific wh finds that it does not pay; but he takes be fewer by far in a tenderfoot just come to the moun-suicide's grave.

with the loss that he is to make an immense fortune in a year or less out of the small capital that he had been years in accumulating, when he is to return home to friends and family, and spend the rest of his days in making acquaintances happy by his marvelous deeds of generosity. This stranger in a strange land, who in his own conceit that in a few weeks he has found out all there is to know about mining, is taken to the mine by the prospector, allowed with his own hand to pick out of the vein a piece of ore, carry it to be assayed, and in every way to satisfy nimself that it is a glorious chance—in fact, one not equaled by any other in the mountains. Half of his fortune—say five thousand dollars—he puts into the mine, the other half into machinery and stock for development—when, to his sorrow, he finds it takes fifteen hundred dollars to blast, hoist, and ship ore that will return him but one thousand. It was my fortune in me day, in one of the oldest and most substantial towns of the State, to go to a shoemaker who had sunk five thousand; to a hotel whose landlord had previously been a capitalist to the amount of ten thousand, and to talk with one of the boarders who had parted with seventy-five thousand, the product of a fine business in Philadelphia. It had all gone into splendid mining property—or, rather, property where the indications were good. Now, none of these have a cent to show; but all own splendid mines, worth millions which they would part with for a small consideration.

These are not the exception, but the rule; the exceptions are those who have made a good thing out of legitimate mining. The proprietors and sharpers who sold these properties made a good thing; these wonderful strikes and sales are reported through the press of the State, but the miserable failures that follow are never heard of. Where did the \$90,000 come from that was made in these three transactions? Out of the mines of Colorado? No, not one cent of mense fortune in a year or less out of the small capital that he had been years in

the \$90,000 come from that was made in these three transactions? Out of the mines of Colorado? No, not one cent of it; it came from selling shoes, etc., in the Eastern States. The case is often the same with large contribute and the same with large capitalists, and when they do get a good mine the chances are often against their getting anything after all the leaks that may occur between the

superintendent, engineer, assayers, smel-ter, etc., are taken into account. Another way to make money at min-Another way to make money at mining is to get up a stock company of ten or twenty millions. Don't fool around with any small sums; but put it right up to twenty millions; people will have confidence then that there are millions in it. Get out a few thousands of dollars' worth of ore on the dump, let the experts come and see it, pay them well for a glowing account which they can give without telling any literal lies but will deceive; then throw the stock upon the market. Get anything you can for it—fifty cents or a dollar a share, sell a hundred thousand shares and walk off with the prosand shares and walk off with the pro-

The Bassick mine, at Silver Cliff, is one of the most promising of the twenty million dollar mines, although the vein contracted to nothing a short time ago when they were getting their pile of ore out, in order to have the necessary hundred thousand or so "in sight," and although the formation of that section is so have no that it is now the property of the section is so have no that it is now the section in the section is so have no that it is now the section in the section is so have no that it is now the section in the section is so have no that it is now the section in the section is so have no the section in the section in the section is so have not section in the section in the section in the section is so have not section in the section in the section in the section is so have not section in the section is section. is so broken up that it is very uncertain what is to be found, and again, although not a ton of ore has been milled, still Mr. Bassick is sporting around with over a million and a quarter cash in his pocket, the proceeds of part of his interact in this misses. pocies, the proceeds of part of his interest in this mine. This may turn out a good thing for the company that brought Mr. Bassick out; it probably will. It may also turn out well for the stockholders, but to say the least, the chances are even that the mine will fail either in working or in ore and the stock at last go

Countenance is given to this kind of business by a very few successful companies, such as the Little Pittsburg, at Leadville, which has paid in a few months in dividends nine hundred thousand dollars, and which, it is expected, will pay a dividend of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars for the sand the sand dollars. ifty thousand dollars for the month of deptember. If this holds out, as it probably will for some time at least, from the fact that one million dollars' worth of ore has been blocked out so it is in sight, the stock ought to give a good return. But there is just one Little Pittsburg in Colo-rado, and out of the scores of mines that have stock upon the markets, less than half a dozen, according to the "Mining Journal," are dividend paying. By the way, I say there is but one Little Pittsburg in Colorado; the fact is there are several Richmonds in the field, and I would advise people to leak out if the would advise people to look out if they buy in Little Pitteburg to see to it that the one they buy in is not in Boulder county or some other locality outside of Leadville. A mine sells better in the East just now if it is called Little Pitts-

Taking all things into consideration, Taking all things into consideration, have the mines of Colorado been a source of wealth to the country? The press of the State has been telling us all along that \$25,000,000 in bullion was to come out of the mines this year. Official returns for the first six months give, however, only \$5,000,000, which will give, \$10,000,000 or say \$12,000,000, for the wear.

Suppose the 100,000 prospectors had worked as nard in raising wheat in the Red River country as they have on top of the barren mountains, add what they have made to the capital that has been expended without the slightest hope of any return, and I believe it would be found that every dollar in bullion that has been taken out is offset by two put into the mines. Is the country, as a whole, been taken out is offset by two put into the mines. Is the country, as a whole, as yet any better off for having this vast mineral belt? Would the nation be euriched by Minnesota's wheat field if it took 40,000,000 in labor and capital to raise a crop worth 20,000,000? Why can not mining be carried on in just as legit-imate a way and give just as sure returns as farming? Simply because it is unceras farming? Simply because it is uncer-tain; it is a game of chance; hence it gives rise to speculation and vast ven-

Five men in a hundred may by hook mining; it would be a poor farming country where five men in a hundred failed to mak anything. There can be no question but that labor and small capital are indefinitely better off in farming than in mining. Eighty sages of good than in mining. Eighty acres of good wheat land is a sure bonanza; you do wheat land is a sure bonanza; you do not have to form a stock company of twenty millions to develop it; you do not expose yourself, to perpetual darkness within their rocky walls after an uncertainty; you have a sure thing, although there may not be immediate millions in it. millions in it.

There are no immediate millions in

legitimate mining; the ore has to be taken out and reduced slowly, as the crops are taken one by one from the taken out and reduced slowly, as the crops are taken one by one from the farm; but if you are going to speculate, why not go to gambling at once, where the chances of success are much better? If the crowds of able-bodied and unsuccessful men who are rushing into the mines were making a good living on the Northern Pacific wheat-lands there would be favore by for find a devaluable. be fewer by far find a drunkard's or a

We had a call yesterday from Mr. John Rich, overseer of all the convicts at work on the Greenwood and Augusta Railroad. Mr. Rich has been in the employ of the road ever sinee the commencement of the work, and for sixteen months has held the position which he now holds. He is therefore perfectly conversant with all the facts in reference to the treatment of the convicts. to the treatment of the convicts. After some preliminary remarks, we asked him to make a statement concerning the convicts now at work on the Greenwood and Augusta Railroad, to which he replied:

and Augusta Railroad, to which he replied:
"Well; I do not know what information you desire. I will answer and question you may ask."
Question—I presume, Mr. Rich, that
you have seen the comments of the newspapers in reference to the treatment of the . Invicts now at work on the Green-wood and Augusta Railroad.

Answer—Yes; I have seen what the Ne s and Courier and the Register have aid, and I pronounce their statements in Q. In what particular are they incor-

A. I refer particularly to the incorrect A. I refer particularly to the incorrectness of the report in connection with the statement that some twenty-five or thirty prisons were returned to the penitentiary last week. None of them were blind or speechless when they left camp, but three of them were in a prostrate condition from general debility. The authorfitrs of the road objected to the sending of these three back to the penitentiary from the fact that they thought tentiary from the fact that they thought they were unable to make the trip. Q. When did you receive the last lot

of prisoners?
A. About the first of last April.

A. About the first of last April.
Q. What was their condition?
A. Bad indeed. Many of them were broken down, diseased and totally unfit for service. Out of the seventy-five hands received at that time there were hands received at that time there were not more than twenty-five good hands. Others did some work, while a very considerable number did not work at all. Among this lot who did us no good was McGarvey. We didn't want him back. The Board of Directors had done all they could to get him pardoned. He never worked, and finally died of grief.

Q. About how many did no work?

A. Twelve or fifteen of the last lot did no service at all. They never prefended

no service at all. They never pretended to work, and about twenty-five others have never earned their food.

Q. Who excused these men from service; you, or the physician?

A. I did it myself. It was plain that many of them were unable to work. It

wasn't in them.

Q. Did the convicts have sufficient medical treatment, and proper nursing when sick?

when sick?

A. Yes; Dr. Thos. J. Mackee, one of the best physicians of Edgefield County, an old army surgeon in the Confederate service, visited the stockade during April, May and June. Since then the stockade was moved. Dr. Merriwether, an excellent physician, now has charge of the sick. He visits them twice a day. The sick are waited on by the convales. The sick. He visits them twice a day. The sick sie waited on by the convalescent convicts. We have plenty of medicines. They are administered by a white man, whose duty it is to give a general supervision to the sick.

Q. With what diseases are the convicts

more generally effected?

A. Except the chronic cases, there were

A. No, sir. I can not, however, from memory give the exact mortality. It was very great, though.
Q. How do you account for that great

nortality? A. In consequence of so many diseased hands having been sent to us from the penitentiary instead of healthy and ablebodied men. Some of the best workers now on the road are of the first lot, who were strong and healthy when they came to us, and have done work continuously from that time to the present.

Q. Why did you not at once return the diseased hands to the penitentiary?

A. Because the State authorities had notified us that they would not receive them back or exchange them?

Q. It seems, however, Mr. Rich, that you have just sent back a number. How is this?

is this?

A. It is true that we have just sen back a lot of our sick. The State author-ities made a special order in this instance, which order had long been desired by the Railroad authorities.

Q. What is the present physical condition of the convicts? tion of the convicts?

A. Very good. We have now only about fifty, all of whom are doing work on the road, with a few exceptions. Three or four are doing duty in camp, cooking, cleaning up, &c. We have no nick now. Two in the yard are complaining, but have are about able for duty. hey are about able for duty.

Q. Have the State authorities visited the stockade, and if so, how often?

A. They have been there four times

A. They have been there four times. Colonel Parmele was there in August, 1878; Col. T. J. Lipscomb in August, 1879; Dr. Trezevant came a few days later. He came, it is said, at the suggestion of Colonel Lipscomb. Dr. Pope came in September last. These are the only visits which we have received from any State officials since weekly state. self as well satisfied. He gave us great praise for cleanliness, prison manage-ment, and the condition of the hands, al-

work. Colonel Parmele expressed himself as well satisfied. He gave us great praise for cleanliness, prison management, and the condition of the hands, although the mortality was nearly as great at that time as it has been at any time since. The other visitors made no expression in my hearing.

Q. How are the prisoners confined at misht?

A. They are kept by shackle chains attached to a long chain running the whole length of the stockade. They sleep on a plantform covered with straw, and have blankets. The sores of which the newspapers are making so much complaint are confined exclusively to the scroulous or disaesed men. There is not a man now in the stockade with sore legs. In fact, there is not a sore anywhere on any of them, although it is alleged that we beat them so badly. We have a company of as fat and sleek skinned negroes as can be found in Abbeville County. They work hard and do so cheerfully, and look better and healthler than the negroes do on the streets of A., ville. The Railroad Company is ready and all times.

Q. Have many convicts escaped late-

on the streets of P. wille. The Railroad Company is ready and all times.

Q. Have many convicts escaped late-lay?

A. No, sir; they very seldem attempt to escape now. Our system of guarding them is so complete, that they cannot escape. Seven or eight have been killed in their attempts to escape since we complete work. I have killed three. This I a true statement of this business in any Syrup. We say he will never as incomplete to have seen complete there is a true statement of this business in any Syrup. We say he will never as the world's appliant that the British would have not confished the will never get it occause a poor Mexican gir, besides she will never get it occause a poor Mexican gir, besides she will never get it. Greating all the will never get it occause a poor Mexican gir, besides she will never get it. Greating all the will never

Q. What are the prospects for halshing the Railroad?

A. We are bound to finish it. We don't intend to stop until it is finished. The State authorities have promised to increase the number of our covicts to one hundred in December. We have about thirteen miles to finish. The heaviest work has been completed. The piers of the bridge are now being built. Three piers are finished.

piers are finished.

At this point Mr. Rich begged to be excused, as he had business elsewhere and left us.

THE CAPTURE OF ANDRE.

An Historical Narrative that Discredit

We are indebted 'o captain Charles H. Townsend, says the New Heaven (Conn.) Palladium, for the following copy of an interesting manuscript. In the year 1817 Gen. King was written to by a friend who desired to know the exact facts in relation to Major Andre's capture, etc. The following letter was written by Gen. King in reply, and although previously solicited for publication, is now, for the first time, given to the public:

RIDGEFIELD, June 17, 1817.

RIDGEFIELD, June 17, 1817.

DEAR SIR: Yours of the 9th is before me. I have noted the contents, and an sorry to express the indignation I feel at the idea of being obliged to translate a foreign language to obtain a true history of any part of our revolution. The facts, so far as I am acquainted with them, I will state to the best of my ability and recollection. Paulding Williams, and Van Wort I never saw before or since that event. I know nothing about them. The time and place where they stopped Major Andre seems to justify the cheracter you have drawn of them. The truth is, to the impradence of the man, and not the patrictism of any one, is to be ascribed the capture of Major Andre. I was the first and only officer who had charge of him while at the headquarters of the 2d Regiment of Light Dragoons, which was then at Esquire Gilberts in South Salem. He was brought up by an adjutant and four men belonging to the Conaccticut militia, under the command of Lieut. Col. Jamison, from the lines near Tarrytown, a character under the dis; uised name of John Anderson. He looked somewhat like a reduced gentleman. His small clothes were nankeen, with long, white top boots, in part his undress military suit. His coat, purple with gold lace, worn somewhat thread-bare, with a small brimmed tarnished beaver on his head. He wore his hair in a queue with a long, black band, and his clothes somewhat dirty.

"In this garb I teek charge of him. After breakfast my barber came into

his clothes so, newhat dirty.

"In this garb I took charge of him. After breakfast my barber came into shave me, after which I requested him to undergo the same operation, which he did. When the ribbon was taken from his hair I observed it was full of powder. This circumstance with others that occurred induced me to believe that I had no ordinary person in charge. He requested permission to take the bed while his shirt and small clothes could be washed. I told him that was needless, for a change was at his service, which he accepted. We were close pent up in a bedroom with a guard at the door and window. There was a spacious yard before the door which hedesired he might be permitted to walk in with me. I accordingly disposed of my guard in such a manner as to prevent an escape. While walking together he observed that he must make a confidant of somebody, and he knew not a more proper person than myself. I proceed with the May. A. Except the chronic cases, there were more cases of diarrhea and scarvy than anything else. There were a few cases of fever. The scurvy was produced during the extreme dry weather, when it was impossible to secure vegetables. We were compelled to feed principally on dry peas, bacon, bread and molasses.

Q. Is it true that one hundred and twenty-five out of two hundred have to copy.

R. E. BOWEN, President.

WM. J. KIRK, Secretary pro tem. his business the wind was so high the Dutchman who took him ashore dare no venture to return him on board. The night following the militia had lined the shore, so that no attempt would be made shore, so that no attempt would be made with safety, consequently he was furnished, after changing his clothes, with a continental horse and Gen. Arnold's pass, and was to take a route by Peekskill, Crumpound, Pinesbridge, Bing Sing, Tarrytown, etc., to New York. Nothing occurred to disturb him on his route tratil he arrived at the lest place except at Crumpound. He told me his hair stood erect and his heart was in his mouth on meeting Col. Samuel B. Web, of our army, plumb in the face. An acquaintance of his said that Col. Stoddert knaw him and he thought that he was gone, but they kept moving along, and soon passed each other. He then thought himself past all danger, and, while ruminating on his good luck and hair-breadth escapes, he was assailed by three bushmen near Tarrytown, who ordered him to stand. He said to them, 'I hope, gentlemen, you belong to the lower party.' of opposing now the man whom we may have to support in the future. If Mr. Tilden is nominated the major-

and to stand. He said to them, 'I hope, gentlemen, you belong to the lower party.' 'We do,' says one. 'So do I,' says he, 'and by the token of this ring and key you will let me pass. I am a British officer on business of importance, and must not be detained.'

"One of them took his watch from him, and then ordered him to dismount. The moment that was done he said he found he was missaken; he must shift his tone.

Cason to expect more.

But, on the other hand, there will be a

the party for years to come.

A man should sacrifice a prejudice for the sake of a great and wise end. There should be no "rule or ruin" in the voter

he was mistagen; he must children, to He says: 'I am happy, gentlemen, to find I am mistaken—you belong to the upper party and so do I; and to convince you of it, here is General Arnold's pass, you of it, here is General Arnold's you of it, here is General Arnoid's pass, handing it to them. 'Damn Arnoid's pass,' said they. 'You said you were a British officer. Where is your money?' 'Gentlemen, I have none about me,' he replied. 'You a British officer, pooh! A gold watch and no money! Let us THE POWER OF LOVE. On a bed in THE FOWER OF LOVE.—On a bed in the pest-nouse a young man was 17ing stricken with the exanthematic plaque that has lingercred so long in this city. There was no suffering in concert to make his panga endurable; he alone of all the city lay in the hateful house with the yellow flag; the hateful symbol of tobacco, flutiering out its message of warning, crying to the winds "Unclean!" taking up the some of the lenger in Index hat replied. You a strike olicer, poon! A gold watch and no money! Let usearch him.' They did so, but found none. Says one: 'He has his money in his boots; let's have them off and see.' They took off his boots and there they found took off his boots and there they found they then crying to the winds "Unclean!" taking up the song of the lepers in Judea; but Helon's physician walked the earth no longer. Mevertheless an attribute of Christ remains on earth; there was one that dared the monster in his den and wrestled with him for the prize. Day and night she stood at her post by the loathsome couch, numing her lover from whom the world had turned shouldering away, still seeing the beautiful through the veil of horror, uncheered by voice, made or flower, alone with her lover and the monster that claimed him; counting time by the greeping shadows. lover and the menster that claimed him; counting time by the creeping shadows, administering the medicine with a tender hand, disputing with death for a life; the bosom of a virgin opposed to an arm of hell. The crisis passed and the slek man left the conch; the two went their way, the Mexican with the girl who held him back from death's laws; no trumpet sounded nor drum beat but as brave a heart beats in the breast of that girl as nerved Murat or Noy or the heroes of the Alamo, and her noble act deserves the world's appliana. But she will never get it occause she is a poor Mexican girl, besides she does not want it.—Sim Antonio Harald.

> Edison will not be satisfied until he has discovered a better remedy for Coughs and Colds than Dr. Bull's Cough

THE G. & A. RAILROAD CONVICTS. is more than any other guardsman has killed.

The Other Side of the Question—Mr. Rich, the Overseer, Interviewed—He denies that they have been Mistreated.

Abbeville Press and Banner.

We had a call yesterday from Mr. John Rich, overseer of all the convicts at your on the Greenwood and Augusta

is more than any other guardsman has killed.

Q. What are the prospects for finish.

A. We are bound to finish it. We don't intend to stop until it is finished. The State authorities have promised to increase the number of our covicts to one hundred in December. We kave about thirteen miles to finish. The heaviest Leedined with General Arnold at Ha-He stated on his route to Hartford that he dined with General Arnold at Haverstraw at Joshua Smith's, where Arnold and Andre met. General Arnold showed him a letter from General Robinson diere: d to General Israel Putnam, an officer commanding West Point, requesting an interview by flag on business of the first importance to the United States. General Arnold asked General Washington if he should go and hear what he had to say. General Washington replied that it would be very improper for the commander-in-chief of a p-at to meet anybody himself. He could send a trusty hand if he thought proper. But, he added, I had no more suspicion of Arnold than I had of myself. This accounts for Major Andre's failure to negotiate by flag, and his subsequent movements.

"I have thus complied with your quest, giving you such mets, by what I had from the mouth of Major Andre, and what I heard General Washington tell the French minister soon after the execution of Andre.

Directors' Meeting.

Pursuant to call of the President, the Directors of the Belton, Williamston and Easley Railread met at the residence of Mr. Calahan, in Anderson County, October 6th 1879. The Board was called to order by President Bowen. Chief Engineer Kirk was appointed Secretary protess.

neer Kirk was appointed Secretary protem.

Dr. W. C. Brown explained the reseans for postponing the township elections in Anderson County, which we natisfactory to the Board.

Maj. D. F. Bradley moved that the Legislature be petitioned to amend and charter of the road at its next sitting so as to authorize the Company to change the name of the road from the "Belton, Wallamston and Easley Railroad" to that a the "Atlantic and French Broad Valley Railcad," and to authorize the Road to consolidate with any other Road beyond the limits of South Carolina. The motion was unanimously adopted.

On motion of Maj. T. H. Russell, Chief Engineer, Capt. Kirk, was called upon for an estimate of outlay necessary to commence work with one hundred men.

men. Maj. Bradley then addressed the Board

Maj. Bradley then addressed the Board in favor of cominencing work in November next, at Easley Station, on the section between that point and Pickens C. H., and stated that funds necessary to purchase outfit and continue work five months would be raised at Pickens C. H. and Easley Station.

Dr. W. C. Brown moyed that the subscription from Easley and Pickens C. H. be called in and appropriated at once to the commencement of work, which shall begin at Easley and be carried towards Pickens C. H. Unauimously carried.

On motion of Maj. Bradley, Capt. John L. Thornley, at Pickens C. H., and Mr. W. M. Hagood, at Lasley, were authorized to receive subscriptions and turn the money over to President Bowen, in whose hands it is to be held for expenditure.

On motion of Maj. B. D. Dean, books of subscription are to L. opened at the following places: Augusta, Ga., Charlestost, S. C., Port Royal, S. C., Columbia, Newberry, Abbeville Greenwood, Due West, Anderson C. H., Greenville, Pickens and Easley.

On motion, the Pickens Sentinel was requested to publish these proceedings, and all the papers where books of subscription are to be opened were requested.

scription are to be opened wore requested

ATTITUDE OF THE SOUTH TOWARDS TILDEN.—The South does not want Mr. Tilden. It is idle to keep silent for fear

If Mr. Pilden is nominated the majority of the Southern Democrats will vote for him on principle—on the wise principle that they are voting not for the man, but for the cause in whose name the w, a is chosen, and for whose ends he ravis work. They strive to secure his electicate because of their faithfulness to the Democratic party to which the count y owes much, and from which it has good reason to expect more.

But, on the other hand, there will be a large number that will vote against Mr. Tilden also on principle—on the independent principle that he is not the right man for the office he seeks. Now such a division must bring great trouble, causing defeat in 1880 and disorganizing the party for years to come.

should be no "rule or ruin" in the voter in any sense. But, at the same time, one section of the country should not have a man forced on them who not only is not their second choice, but is not their third choice, nor their fourth choice, nor oven their last choice from any number of possible candidates.

Whether the charges against Mr. Tilden be true or not, they have injured him before the people. He cannot call forth the enthusiasm that is necessary to success.—The State, Richmond, Va.